

THE OYEN NEWS

Vol. 19, No. 48.

OYEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 25, 1933

PAGE 1



A Reminder

So many of our subscribers pay their subscriptions at this season of the year, a reminder is not out of place at the present time. And more especially should this be taken note of by those in arrears for a year or more.

The Oyen News

Office Supplies

Typewriter Ribbons

Carbon Paper

Second Sheets

Official Envelopes

The Oyen News

Thirty Rinks Complete in Mixed Bonspiel

Thirty rinks entered the mixed bonspiel, which started on Monday morning, with ideal curling weather prevailing. The ice was in fine condition and many excellent exhibitions during the five draws played on the first day, kept a large gallery in attendance. Andrew Lees and James Marshall, and Warren McDonald and Father Lynett, opened the spilt, the games going to the first named of each pair. By mid day, the thermometer registered higher temperatures, but fell off again in the afternoon and by night was in the vicinity of the zero mark. Another five draws were played off yesterday, and four draws today brought play down to the finals in the first event. One draw in the consolation event was played at 5:30 this evening, Langmuir defeated Scott, and Purcell defeated Alf Gibson.

Five draws in the consolation event will be played tomorrow (Thursday) and four draws on Friday. The last draw on Friday will be played at 5:30 which will give all players an opportunity to attend a whist drive and dance. Play will be continued on Saturday and the final games in each event will be played at 8 p.m. Saturday night.

A chart showing the games played in the main event, is given below.

New President

Seed Growers

Joseph H. B. Smith of Wolf Creek, a former world's wheat champion, was honoured this year by election to the presidency of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association.

Subscribe to the News

Teachers Meet

A meeting of the Prairie Teachers' Get Together Club, was held in Oyen, Saturday afternoon, January 14, at the home of Mr. G. P. Freebury. At roll call, limericks gleaned from the individual classrooms were read. It was decided that the February roll call would be answered by proverbs and mottoes suitable for posting in the classroom. The program was a continuation of the December meeting's topic "the making of a writing seal suitable for use in the classroom". A lively discussion followed, and many suggestions were read and their merits discussed.

Miss Catharine Wright invited the group to her home for the next meeting, which will be held on Saturday, February 11. The various types of examinations and their place in the classroom, was decided upon as a subject for discussion. After the meeting adjourned, Mrs. G. P. Freebury served a delightful lunch.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

\$5.00 REWARD

Lost—Yellow Collie with white stripe on face. Answers to name of Watch. Finder, please leave word at Oyen News office or advise J. Brough, Oyen.

Miller's Specials

Men's Overshoes

1 Buckle		\$1.65
2 Buckle		\$2.15
4 Buckle		\$4.95
Blizzards		.95

Ladies Overshoes

Zipper Style		\$1.75
Ajusto Style		\$1.95
Ladies and Children's Rubbers		.50
Odd lines. To clear per pair		

Men's Felt Boots

Leather Sole		\$1.95
All Felt		\$2.25

S. A. MILLER

Member of



Mixed Bonspiel - First Event

G. A. Bishop	Gillespie	Gillespie	
A. E. Johnson	Johnson	Gillespie	
Dr. Dick	Lees		
J. Marshall	Thayer		
A. Lees	Thayer		A. Wright
V. E. French	Sharp		
F. Thayer	Sharp		
A. Sharp	McDonald		
A. O. MacArthur	Wright		Wright
W. McDonald	Wright		
Lynett	Sharp		
A. Wright	Wright		
Dunford	Sharp		
H. Sharp	Langmuir		
C. S. Wright	Willison		
Langmuir	Willison		Willison
Willison	Neld		
Morrill	Gillespie		
Alf. Gibson	Gillespie		
F. Neid	Gillespie		
Gillespie	Church		
Purcell	Church		
C. Stewart	T. Lees		
Morrison	Lees		
E. Church	Lees		
H. J. Scott	V. Thygeson		

Final Game, 8 p.m. Saturday

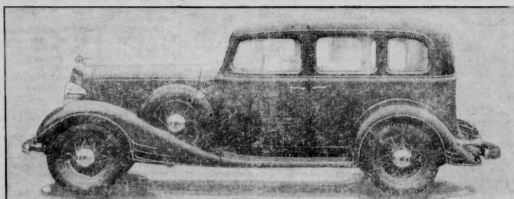
The Finalists: Alex. Wright, Mrs. J. Lees, R. Charlebois and Miss Mounib. Thos. Lees, Helen Gripp, Art Wade and Mrs. Bryant.

Mixed Bonspiel - Consolation Event

C. A. Bishop	
C. Stewart	
F. Neid	
W. D. Macrell	
A. Lees	
R. J. Scott	
G. Langmuir	
Alf. Gibson	
J. J. Purcell	
Ray Anderson	
J. Lees	
E. Church	
B. Sharp	
W. McDonald	
F. E. Thayer	
C. L. Dunford	
A. E. Johnson	
C. Willison	
V. Thygeson	
Fr. Lynett	
C. S. Wright	
R. E. Gillespie	
Dr. Dick	
L. Gillespie	
V. E. French	
G. A. Morrison	
A. Sharp	
A. O. MacArthur	
Jim Marshall	

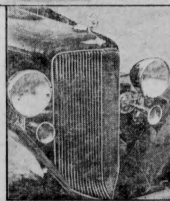
Games in this competition Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Final game at 8 p.m. Saturday

Pontiac for 1933 is a Big Straight Eight



PONTIAC SPECIAL SEDAN

Brilliantly styled, and with a new Straight Eight power plant developing 77 horsepower, Pontiac for 1933 has just been announced. The new Eight is in the lower price field. Air-stream body design and Fisher No-Draft Ventilation are interesting features of the latest Pontiac. Above is shown the special sedan model. Lower right, the graceful front end. Left, the striking radiator treatment.



Automobile owners are pleased with our service.
We appreciate your patronage.

Johnson's Garage

Adds Zest to the Meal

"Fresh from the Garden"

The Human Factor.

In these days when so much is being said and written about plans, and systems, and machines, and institutions, it becomes all the more necessary that sight should not be lost of the most important of all factors in our individual and community life, in fact in our present day civilization, and that is the human factor.

Man has demonstrated that he can invent a machine and so improve it that it is almost perfect in its operation and in doing what it is expected of, with the result that, when it does fail, that failure is to be attributed in the vast majority of instances to the person who is in control and directing the operation of the machine. In other words, it is the human factor that the machine that is found to be weak and faulty and breaks down under stress and in emergencies.

For example, if a study is made of the records of automobile accidents it will be found that the majority of accidents is not due to poor tires, faulty brakes, poor construction or materials used in any part of the car or even to bad roads and adverse weather conditions, but to the drivers of cars. Poor judgment is displayed in an emergency, downright selfishness influences the driver in his attitude towards other drivers, recklessness leads to the taking of desperate risks—in a word, it is the human factor, not the machine that is at fault. And what is true in the case of the automobile will be found to be true in varying degrees of all machinery.

Not only so, but the same statement may be made without fear of successful contradiction in regard to all man-made or evolved institutions, systems and plans. Of course, no machine and no institution or system is perfect, but so the years go by they are constantly improved upon and brought ever nearer perfection, admittedly, perfection will never be fully attained. But such approach to perfection is not attained by destroying the existing machine or institution, but by improving upon that which exists until, it should be as near perfection as anything that man has been actually developed which replaces the old one, or a new scheme has been evolved which, because of its many advantages over an old one, gradually replaces it. It is, in fact, not a new scheme at all, but an evolution of a development.

There is a tendency in these troublous times to lay all the blame for our difficulties upon the machine, to denounce our systems and methods of government, our methods and ways of distributing commodities, the institutions through which we finance the purchase and sale of goods and services, and alone responsible for the evils against which we are presently contending. Perhaps machine production needs to be more effectively controlled, and our institutions, systems and methods further improved. Improvement is always necessary, and furthermore it is always taking place. Machine is not slipping backward, but is constantly and steadily going forward. And, if, temporarily, we have allowed things to get out of gear; if the machine is running wild; if our systems of government and of life are proving unequal to the strain we have put upon them, is the fault in the machine, or the system, or is the fault in the human factor which created the machine and established the systems and then failed to guide them aright?

Scrapping all the machines in the world today, ever-throwing every existing form of government, every system in the financial or economic world, every man-made institution, and replacing them with something entirely new would not provide the solution for the world's long-enduring men and women with the same characteristics, the same natures, the same prejudices and passions, the same greed, in a word all the same human limitations which now hamper and control us, remain in control.

Our churches should be no exception. If the churches in this world can be, but they are not; indeed, they are far from it. Not because they are not founded upon the highest ideals, because they are, but because a church is just what the people who constitute that church make it. We boast of a democratic form of government, but it is full of weaknesses and admitted evils, not because the principles upon which democratic government is founded are weak and evil, but because our present-day democracy—that is, the people, themselves create the weaknesses and are responsible for the ills. Leaders of political parties blame for many things that are against which they are constantly fighting but which are forced upon them and their parties by the rank and file of the people.

If all men were honest and pure in their dealings with one another; if in their desire to prosper they also controlled their greed; if not demanding recognition of their own rights and opinions and beliefs, they were likewise ready and willing to accord a like recognition to those who claim contrary views; if, in a word, men were honest, pure, and had a little nearer perfection, there would be less cause to condemn machines, systems and institutions. More than anything else in the world today, it is man who is at fault, and the fault extends all the way from the man whom the world regards as being at the top to the man who is at the very bottom.

We are told that the law of the jungle prevails; that it is still a case of the survival of the fittest. It is largely true, and why is it true? Because it is, after all, Nature's law. Nature proves it, from the tiniest insect or plant to the largest. Nature's law rules supreme in the animal, vegetable and mineral world. It manifests itself among the fishes in the sea, the birds in the air, the vegetation in the fields and forests. It influences all mankind, but gives a brain and reasoning power to man has made him lord of the beasts. We have not attained perfection; far from it. Nor can he attain it by Act of Parliament, or through any given system, but only by the steady upward climb, higher and ever higher above the lower animal world.

God and Nature alone are perfect, and men can alone draw closer to that perfection by subordinating the evil and the gross in his nature to that which is good and beneficent. What the world stands in need of today is a decided improvement in the human factor. That accomplished, and our other much discussed and highly desired betterments will quickly follow.

London now has 50 automatic telephone exchanges, covering 220,000 lines.

When there is a heavy frost cold enough to blacken growing vegetation it is called a "black frost."

Florence, Italy, probably contains more works of art than any other similar area.

RUPTURE

The Hyde Hernia appliance has been recommended by doctors, nurses, physicians and men of science. It is the only one of its kind. It is made of rubber, and is so light and so comfortable that it can be worn at all times. It is the only one of its kind. It is made of rubber, and is so light and so comfortable that it can be worn at all times. It is the only one of its kind. It is made of rubber, and is so light and so comfortable that it can be worn at all times.

W. N. O. 1078

World Will Right Itself

Past Events Prove Hard Times

Counsel Last Foreword

In dark days—"All Writings"

The above was the caption on a handbill distributed some time ago on the streets of London. Under the caption was printed the following list of predictions:

William Pitt—"There is scarcely anything around us but ruin and despair."

Lord Grey in 1849 said he believed "everything is tending to a convulsion."

The Duke of Wellington, on the eve of his death, in 1833, thanked God that he would "be spared from seeing the consummation of ruin that is gathering about us."

Daniels in 1819—"In industry, commerce and agriculture, there is no hope."

Queen Adelaide said she "had only one desire, to play the part of Marie Antoinette with bravery in the revolution that was coming on England."

Lord Shaftesbury in 1848—"Nothing can save the British Empire from shipwreck."

The counsel concluded:

"We come through all right, and shall do so again."

In commenting on present conditions Sir Wilfrid Grenfell says: "To adopt an attitude of defeatism is a negation of our heritage as a Viking race."—The Christian World.

New Camera Perfected

Device Closes Mistakes Of Witnesses

An "Anastigmat" camera which is used by courts reconstructs serious automobile accidents and keep each on witnesses' testimony was demonstrated before the International Association for Identification. The camera is the invention of Andrew Kavanagh, chief of police at Rochester, N.Y., who perfected it in co-operation with camera experts.

The device consists of the camera set up over a miniature diagram of street, complete with signal lights, and other pertinent features. Witnesses questioned immediately after an accident are required to place miniature automobiles in the diagrammed streets in positions approximating the actual positions of the vehicles. The layout is photographed and filed for presentation in the event the witness deviates from his original story in court.

Turner Valley Gas

Estimates Place Life Of Field From Five To Twenty Years

Estimates of the life of Turner Valley as a gas field varying from five to 21 years were submitted recently to the Turner Valley gas board, holding public sessions here before making final recommendations to the Alberta Government to permanently control the open gas flow of wells in the valley.

A. A. Carpenter, chairman of the board, announced the board had reduced its estimate of the life of the field from nine to seven years. In a tentative report issued a few weeks ago, the nine-year limit was set on a flow of 200,000,000 cubic feet daily to which figure the board cut the flow from the original 400,000,000 cubic feet. Carpenter said revision of figures placed the life close to seven to nine years.

Our Likes and Dislikes

Many People Do Not Know What They Really Enjoy

Half the evil of this world comes from people not knowing what they really enjoy. They are too close to their own selves to find out what they really enjoy. All people enjoy giving away money, for instance, they don't know that they really rather like to keep it; and they do keep it under this false impression often to their good, but not one in a hundred finds this out. Multitudes think they like to die; yet no man ever really enjoyed doing what Saint God made the world.—John Ruskin.



HEADACHE
INDICATION
OF
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION

Shipping Tied Up

Thousands Of British Seamen Are Out Of Work

No industry more anxiously awaits some definite step toward the convening of the much-advertised world economic conference than the shipping industry of British Isles. At the conference ship-owners look to break the vicious circle of tariff barriers, mutual competition, subsidies on unseaworthy principles and selfish restrictive regulations which have combined to bring the world seafaring men and their country seriously near to economic disaster.

In the estimates and harbors of Britain today millions of pounds worth of shipping are tied up, irritating rapidly and piling up heavy maintenance charges against owners with little hope of ever again putting to sea. Twenty per cent of all the world's shipping is idle, the aggregate quantity tied up amounting to the past several years' total. Well-known British shipping lines at the moment are paying no dividend on their ordinary shares, which means the suspension of dividends to thousands of small investors all over the Empire.

It is estimated that foreign nations for the past several years have been spending \$150,000,000 yearly on subsidies to shipping. At the same time the British taxpayer has been paying out the same amount on the support of shipping and old regulations have been tightened up. Today, while every ship is idle, the British taxpayer and the whole Empire is free to ship of all nations, British ships are barred from the coastal trade of many countries.

If British shipping were subsidized on the same relative scale as their foreign competitors, it is stated that the British taxpayer would have to find more than \$100,000,000 annually. Meanwhile, British shipping lines are forced to curtail expenses in every possible direction; thousands of British seamen are out of work, and British shippers, with a capacity to build up a fleet of ships in a short time have only 120,000 in hand.

Has No Substitute

None Training Is The Best Builder Of Character

Boy crimes is frequently ascribed to the effect of the criminal stories of the past, but the fact is that it was the same old story that was supposed to be the lad's undoing. No boy had to read a time novel, of course, and no boy has to attend the movies or listen to the radio, and no parent has to permit him to do any of these things if he is sensible of the bad for him. We have an old-fashioned idea that the parent has more to do with the boy's troubles today than ever before.

There is no substitute for home training. Home training is largely left to the schools and social agencies. The schools can do no act, and in so far as the social agencies are concerned they rely on the home of its duty. That is not the best road to the building of character in the child, and it may account for the lack of great spiritual and moral. Does anybody agree with us?—Detroit, Saturday Night.

In Great Demand

Companies After Man Not For His Services

A man applied to a famous film producer for a super's job. Like so many other super in Hollywood, he had no work for weeks.

"Well," replied the producer, "I might be able to use you. See me in a month's time."

"If you want me as an actor," replied the man, "I will be glad to put me in the payroll right now. There are a lot of other companies after me."

"Yes," answered the director, who had just heard that remake before, "and what companies are they?"

"Well," said the actor, "there's the light company, the gas company, the telephone company and so on."

The director laughed and the man was put on the salary list.

Wife—"Do you think my new ball gown looks like the deuce?"

Hub—"In the card sense, my dear. The deuce, you know, is the lowest possible cut."

Payments for dog licenses in Rhos, England, may now be made in installments of four cents a week.

diagram is in the National Museum at Washington. It is said to be the largest watch in the world.

Beef ranks first and pork second in the preference of Americans.

Royal Bank of Canada Presents Strong Statement

CASH ASSETS 164 MILLION DOLLARS

"Canada has maintained her credit unimpaired."

Sir Herbert Holt deals vigorously with railway and other national problems -- Emphasizes need for Government Intervention -- Imperial Conference -- Canadian Business Conditions --

Mr. M. W. Wilson reports on satisfactory year's operations -- Central Bank Discussed -- Measures needed for business recovery.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Royal Bank of Canada marked the close of a very successful year. The Statement submitted showed the Bank to be in a very strong liquid position.

Total Assets of \$765,512,920. The Liabilities amounted to as much as \$355,629,915, and were equal to 46.5 per cent of Liabilities to the Public. An outstanding feature of the liquid assets was the large holding of Cash Assets, which reached a total of One Hundred and Sixty-Four Million Dollars.

The Annual Meeting brought together a large number of shareholders, and was marked by interesting and instructive addresses by Sir Herbert Holt, the President, and Morris W. Wilson, Vice-President, and General Manager.

Vigorous comment and suggestions were made regarding several of the outstanding economic problems of Canada, and an able summary of the prospects ahead; a strong plea for the amalgamation of the Canadian railways, and the only manner in which the grave Canadian situation can be solved; intervention by the provincial governments to conserve natural resources and to prevent the collapse of the vital irrigation system.

Strong efforts being made to secure the passage of the new Bank Act, and a condemnation of excessive governmental expenditure, features of the address of the President.

Sir Herbert said in part: "The power of resistance which this country has shown during the third year of the depression has given us great satisfaction. With no financial assistance from other countries, and with a small amount of re-financing, which was arranged by a strict adherence to terms of gold limited to a very moderate percentage, and with none of the restrictions on foreign trade which have been inevitable in so many cases, Canada has held up to the letter of her contracts and maintained her credit."

In doing so, Canada has followed the tradition of the first world war, and has shown an exaggeration to say that the statement of the Royal Bank of Canada's banking institutions have played an important part in the creation of this good record.

Railway Problem.

In referring to the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation, Sir Herbert expressed the opinion that co-operation between the two railroad systems to effect mutual economies would not prove drastic enough.

Down in any adequate degree the annual deficits of the railway lines, and expressed the conviction that the solution lay in the amalgamation of the lines. He said that the small amount of a monopoly were grounds and that the amalgamation of the lines would result in a co-ordinated transportation system adequate to the needs of the country and conducted at a minimum of expense.

Government Expenses.

"For many years, Government expenditure has been on an excessive scale. Extravagance has characterized the budgets of national, provincial and municipal governments. Throughout the country there is a general demand that budgets be balanced and every effort made to lighten the heavy burden imposed on the people by reducing the unduly heavy taxation.

There is a noteworthy duplication of government in Canada, which leads to the excessive cost of administration. We must seriously consider whether this country can afford to maintain two separate Provincial Governments, together with the Federal Government, each with its own separate organization. The whole purpose of Great Britain's government by a single Parliament, which made time to legislate, not only in the home, but in the colonies, for those which concern the Empire as a whole.

Reviewing the Imperial Conference at Ottawa, Sir Herbert said that the Imperial Conference had been a triumph for Mr. Bennett and his Government.

Concluding, Sir Herbert said that Canada was fully capable of meeting any further tests which might be imposed, and that present indications pointed to the initiation of a recovery in 1933 if a reasonable degree of international common sense and co-operation could be secured.

Gen. Manager's Address.

Mr. M. W. Wilson, Vice-President and General Manager, in referring to the position of the bank, said that the outstanding cash and cash balances totaled \$164,000,000. The bank's public liabilities, total liquid assets, and the bank's capital and surplus, totaled \$765,512,920.

The bank's capital and surplus, totaled \$765,512,920. The bank's public liabilities, total liquid assets, and the bank's capital and surplus, totaled \$765,512,920.

Headaches and Dizzy Spells Nerves In Bad Condition

Mr. Neil Crawford, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "My nerves are in such a condition I find it almost impossible to get a good night's sleep."

I was also bothered with headaches and dizzy spells.

I tried many different remedies, but they did not help. I was in such a condition I found it almost impossible to get a good night's sleep."

For sale at all drug and general stores; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

FAVOR SCHEME FOR A SHORTER WORKING DAY

Ottawa, Ont.—Plans are on foot here in Capitol Hill by which the Dominion Government will enforce a scheme calling for a compulsory shorter working day.

Such a law would affect all workers, skilled and unskilled. Not only would it be made effective in industrial plants, but also it would extend its scope to laborers and office workers alike. Every wage-earner would be compelled to cease work after a given number of hours per day.

It is definitely understood here that the plan is supported by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and most of the provincial premiers, and for certain by all western provincial leaders and the department of labor at Ottawa also are said to be backing the plan.

According to information it is proposed to place the scheme before parliament at the earliest possible date in order to make the plan effective within a few months' time.

It is understood, too, that a similar proposal to shorten working hours is taking shape in the United States, but is made the subject of friction there by a wider power of state autonomy.

As a first step in carrying out the proposal, it is learned, the provincial governments would surrender their provincial departments of labor, placing all labor under the control of the federal government.

A shorter working day, and therefore a shorter week for all wage-earners, according to the plan, would not be a fixed period for all classes of employees but would vary according to the type of work and the need for re-employment of labor in that section of industry or business. Such details would have to be worked out by the government or a special commission.

For Research Work

Western Canada Workers Received Grants For Scientific Work

Toronto, Ont.—C. J. Macdonald, Toronto, has been appointed chairman of the board of the Banting Research Institute here, succeeding Sir Robert Falconer, Dr. H. J. Cody, president of the University of Toronto, was appointed vice-chairman. The following workers from western Canada received grants from the foundation during the year 1932: Dr. M. M. Cantor, University of Alberta; B. Weinstein, Saskatchewan; and Prof. R. F. Shaner, Alberta.

Merely a Rumor

Russian Debt For Canadian Wheat May Never Develop

New York.—Sources close to the Amtorg Trading Corp., Soviet Russian commercial representative in the United States, said negotiations regarding a rumored 20,000,000-bushel wheat deal with Canada were in merely "conversational" stages.

No contract, it was said, had been closed, and it was indicated some time might elapse before such a transaction might take tangible form, if ever.

No Cadet Training

System Will Be Discontinued in Toronto Schools

Toronto, Ont.—The death knell of cadet training in Toronto schools and colleges was sounded by the Board of Education adopted a resolution to discontinue it.

The present system, which has been in force for 50 years, will cease to exist after Sept. 1, 1933. A progressive system of physical education will be introduced in its stead.

Women Thieves Brutal

Chicago.—Two women burglars who tortured their housewife victim by burning the soles of her feet with lighted matches until she revealed the hiding place of her money—\$10—were reported to police. The victim was Mrs. Rose Schmalzer, 22. The attack was made while her husband was at work in a bakery.

To Rescind Treaty

Rome, Italy.—Distasteful because Italian purchases in Russia have been exceeding Russian purchases in Italy, the Italian government will renounce the 1924 commercial treaty with the Soviet with the next three weeks.

Sino-Japanese Problem

League Of Nations Making Final Effort Towards Reconciliation

Geneva, Switzerland.—League of Nations assembly leaders prepared for a final effort at conciliation of the Sino-Japanese conflict without any real hope that Tokyo would accept the league's scheme for settling the dispute.

The Japanese delegation was very busy exchanging communications with the home government regarding the Geneva situation.

Vonke Matsuno, Japan's chief representative, reiterated that his government would insist that the assembly refrain from denouncing the establishment of the government of Manchuria in Manchuria and from condemning Japanese policy in Manchuria since September, 1931, as an unwarranted aggression.

There appeared to be no disposition in League quarters to accept the Japanese view of these questions. Unless something unexpected develops, officials believe the assembly's committee of nineteen will advance to paragraph four, article 15, of the League covenant and will make a report on the dispute without reference to Japanese opposition. Paragraph four provides for such a report with recommendations for League action.

Deaths Arouse Suspicion

Three In Ontario Township Are To Be Investigated

Toronto, Ont.—A series of three deaths of residents of York township and East York in a period of over three years have aroused sufficient suspicion to be followed now by investigations under the direction of the attorney-general's department and the York township police, the Toronto Telegram says.

"Police investigation will probably result in the exhumation of the body of one of the deceased with a view to making a post-mortem examination whether poisoning was the cause of all three deaths."

"The deceased persons, whose deaths have aroused suspicion among their relatives and friends are: Mr. Bryans, East York; Mrs. Stainburn, York township, aged 90 at her death, and her daughter, Miss Edith Stainburn, aged 52, at her death," the newspaper says.

Cabinet Crisis Threatened

New Zealand Minister Of Finance Has Resigned Office

Wellington, New Zealand.—Hon. W. Dowrie Stewart, Minister of Finance, has resigned his office, and a cabinet crisis is threatened.

Difference of opinion with the remainder of the cabinet on the question of exchange rates led to the establishment of a central bank and as a result of Mr. Stewart's resignation, and it is considered possible other members might follow his example.

There has been some hope that Mr. Stewart could be persuaded to continue in office, but he remains adamant in his decision. While it is possible city members of the cabinet would follow Mr. Stewart, the likelihood of general belief the government, headed by Rt. Hon. G. M. Forbes, will be able to carry on.

Japs Round Up Radicals

Arrests Included Many Girls Belonging To Wealthy Families

Tokyo, Japan.—Removing a publication ban, Japanese authorities have announced the details of a country-wide round-up of 2,000 radicals. The arrests occurred late in October, following discovery of a widespread communist activities aiming at eventual overthrow of the existing social system.

It also was announced that 7,000 radicals in all were arrested in Tokyo during last year, most of them educated youngsters and their early 20's. These included girls, many of whom belonged to wealthy families.

Annual Race On

New York.—The annual race of Australian windjammers carrying cargoes of wheat to the British Isles is on. A Irish Free State. The New York Times from Adelaide, South Australia, says the first of the wheat race ships left January 16. Both are expected to take about 100 days for the voyage.

Irish Start Boycott

Dublin, Irish Free State.—A boycott against British goods entered fresh stages in Dublin when bands of young students and public houses, leaped upon Dublin and smashed bottles of British-made and advertising signs were wrecked.

U. F. A. DECIDE TO LINK WITH C. C. FEDERATION

Calgary, Alberta.—Three hundred delegates to the United Farmers of Alberta convention here aving Alberta's strongest political farm organization under the banner of the newly-organized Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation.

After listening to speeches for an hour, including an encounter with a woman not a member of the U.F.A. who sought to oppose principle of the C.C.F., the delegates by an almost unanimous show of hands endorsed affiliation previously taken by executive members at the birth of the C.C.F. here last August.

True voting strength which the U.F.A. will bring into the Dominion-wide co-operative organization is doubtful, but leaders of both organizations were confident Alberta would send strong representation to the Federal House after the next election.

The United Farmers of Alberta is represented in the House of Commons by seven members with Robert Gardner, its president, leader of the Progressive group in parliament. It is the party behind the Alberta administration of Premier J. E. Brownie, and in a legislature of 63 members has 37 seats.

Voting of official affiliation by the convention marked the open union of the U.F.A. with the organization which its leaders helped greatly to create. Birth of the C.C.F. came through aid of the U.F.A. to create a working agreement with other co-operative and labor organizations of the Dominion.

Each of the three prairie provinces' wide agrarian organizations is now affiliated with the C.C.F. United Farmers of Manitoba and United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, having previously voted favorably to alliance on much the same terms as Alberta.

United Farmers of Ontario became affiliated last December at the annual convention of the organization at Toronto and numerous labor bodies in both east and west have joined the Commonwealth movement.

"Therefore, he it resolved, that this convention direct the central body of our association to affiliate with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, it being understood that in affiliating we retain at all times our identity and our autonomy as an economic group, in accordance with the declaration of principles adopted by the association in annual convention."

Want Thanksgiving Later

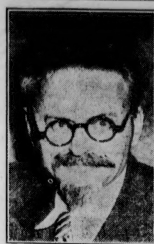
Toronto, Ont.—Claiming the recent change in the date of Thanksgiving day puts a severe handicap on the Canadian poultry trade as farmers find it impossible to get their turkeys into it at condition by October, the Canadian Poultry Association here adopted a resolution asking the government to revert to the November date for Thanksgiving.

CANADIAN PROFESSOR HONORED BY FORMER STUDENTS

Above is a reproduction of a portrait of Professor A. H. Young, which has been presented to Trinity College, University of Toronto, by former students, in honor of Dr. Young's forty years' service given to Trinity. Professor Young enjoys a wide reputation for his writings on historical subjects, and he was recently elected President of the Ontario Historical Society.

The painting shows the famous historian in his robes as a Doctor of Laws of King's College, Halifax, and it was executed by Ewan Macdonald of Guelph, Ontario.

SUES EDITOR



Leon Trotsky, exiled Bolshevik leader, has filed suit for \$50,000 (about \$20,000) against a weekly newspaper for publishing under his signature an article concerning Jewish law. He denies that he wrote it.

Uniform Companies Act

Measure To Be Designed For The Protection Of The Public

Ottawa, Ont.—The death knell for "captive" companies was sounded at the Dominion-provincial conference. With marked unanimity, the delegates agreed that steps be taken to prepare a uniform Companies Act for the province and the Dominion.

The action is supported by a resolution of the Canadian Bar Association, passed in Calgary last September.

Designed for the protection of the public, the uniformity will correct an abusive situation developed over many years. The complexities have been many.

Incorporation applications have been made to the Dominion and have been turned to the provinces later, with their varying provincial company laws. In a number of instances they secured provincial charters. Through the licensing provisions of some of the provinces, these concerns then extended their operations.

Aid To Humanity

Newspaper Publisher Says Machinery Is a Benefactor

Vancouver, B.C.—Machinery and the engineers who design it are humanity's benefactors. Those who doubt that should look at Asia and India and see the work still done with human backs and hands, said Robert Cronie, publisher of the Vancouver Sun, addressing a largely attended meeting in Hotel Grand under auspices of the engineering bureau of Vancouver Board of Trade.

Taking as his subject "Technology from the viewpoint of an editor," Mr. Cronie at the outset defined technology as "the publicity side of technology," and held that the widespread discussion it has evoked will prove of great value because it will stimulate broader study of the relation of technological development to the future of the human race.



Mr. Cronie said that the machinery of the newspaper industry is a beneficiary of the technology of the newspaper industry. He said that the machinery of the newspaper industry is a beneficiary of the technology of the newspaper industry.

Proved Himself a Hero

Captured Fugitive Brought Help To Companion In Flare Crash

Prince Albert, Sask.—Hero of the plane crash at Moose Lake which claimed the life of Pilot W. A. "Bill" Speck, Buster Whiteway, of Berens River, will be brought to Saskatoon, through Prince Albert, as a captured fugitive wanted by the province of Saskatchewan. Inspector G. C. P. Montzambert of this R.C.M.P. district, ascertained this in a phone call to The Press.

Whiteway, thrown from the cabin through the roof in the fatal crash, was the first to regain consciousness and he brought aid to the other survivors. He is at present in hospital recovering from a fractured ankle which did not prevent him from struggling through the storm to bring aid to his companions in the crash, one of whom was Constable Greaves, of the R.C.M.P. who had him under arrest.

Endorse Calgary's Stand

Refusal To Pay Adverse Exchange Supported By U.F.A.

Calgary, Alberta.—The United Farmers of Alberta Convention adopted a resolution endorsing the stand of the city of Calgary in refusing to pay adverse exchange charges in meeting debt obligations.

Introduced after being adopted by the board of directors, the resolution declared that Dominion Government had "defaulted" in failing to supply Calgary with gold at par to make the payment. It termed the calling for gold the adoption of a "racket" and declared the city was justified in meeting its obligations in Canadian funds only.

AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAYS IS TO BE BIG ISSUE

Ottawa, Ont.—While the immediate reaction to the Beatty railway merger speech at Toronto has not been as favorable as proponents of the policy expected, it is clearly recognized here that the amalgamation of railways will precipitate a bitter struggle.

Mr. Beatty's speech received ardent support in some eastern newspapers within a few hours of its delivery. It is now apparent, there are grave doubts that the amalgamation can succeed and there is a distinct tendency to support the Duff report legislation in preference to the Beatty plan.

For one thing the government is believed to be uncommitted to any form of amalgamation with the railways. Many members of the cabinet, no doubt, favor the Beatty plan. But even Mr. Beatty, while he favors the merger, does not define the nature of merger he has in mind. His speech, by inference, favors the Shanegany plan of 1921, which was that the Dominion should buy out the C.P.R. and turn all the railways over to the Canadian Pacific directorate under contract to administer and operate. If the government, as such, has any preference, it is believed this preference is for the Duff solution as set out in the Mcgill plan now before the senate railway committee.

The Montreal Star, which recently discussed the transportation problem under the caption: "The Railway Monster," comments directly on Mr. Beatty's speech. The Star more or less reserves judgment but points out several weaknesses in Mr. Beatty's argument. It also dismisses as a "fantasy" the most of Mr. Beatty's criticisms of the Duff report. The Star says the merger issues are not joint and concludes its editorial comment by suggesting that the public may safely leave the final decision to Premier Bennett.

Mr. Beatty, it is believed, would scarcely raise such an issue unless he had the unanimous support of his directors and the support of his friends and advisors. It is thought he would not do so unless he believed there is an excellent chance of success. Coupling his speech with that of Sir Herbert Holt and other business magnates, it is presumed that exceptionally powerful interests are behind the drive for a railway merger.

The reaction among supporters of public ownership is to prepare for the worst. Mr. W. G. Eider, former liberal minister and the foremost of their advocates in the Commons, assailed the Beatty plan in a public address in Montreal recently. At the same time he said that there is any amount of informal discussion going on but an unwillingness to talk for publication.

CATTLE DEAL WITH SOVIETS IS ENDORSED

Calgary, Alberta.—Canadian-Soviet Russia barter deals became classified as a \$7,000,000 proposition.

Endorsed here by the Alberta Livestock and Poultry Raisers Association, a hurriedly-called gathering and by the United Farmers of Alberta in annual convention, the scheme in almost its complete details became revealed. Negotiations with the livestock association were made by G. S. Gerku, Winnipeg lawyer and leader of the Canadian syndicate sponsoring the deal, while the U.F.A. endorsed the scheme in resolution form.

Canadian ranchers and dealers in the stockyards will receive Canadian currency when their sales are made and the 100,000 head of beef and dairy cattle will be taken by the Soviet without cost to the Canadian. After the arrangements are completed, Export of oil and coal from Russia to Canada in exchange for the cattle will be made over two or three periods, meeting Canadian demands as they arise.

Mr. Gerku said the proposals to the livestock association meeting and it was accepted the demand for Canadian cattle would increase the price to approximately double the amount now being paid. Mr. Gerku admitted that approximately \$7,000,000 would be involved, while ranchers foresee distribution of the cattle to livestock breeders in both eastern and western Canada.

Because the Soviet purchases would be 70 per cent of the cattle, the amount would go to the prairie and foothills breeders, while the 30 per cent demand for dairy cattle would prove of greater benefit to the Ontario and eastern Canadian breeders.

Importation of oil into the Dominion, said on the basis of Texas gulf prices, explained to cattlemen as being the same to the oil industry as Liverpool prices are to wheat. Importation of Canadian livestock to the Soviet would be the smaller part of the value, probably only \$1,000,000. The coal price would be a minimum of \$300,000 monthly and a maximum of \$1,500,000 monthly. The ratio of oil to livestock would be 10 to 1. The rate of oil to livestock would be 10 to 1. The rate of oil to livestock would be 10 to 1.

Western Canada Fairs

Class "B" Fairs Will Have All Canadian Blue Platform Attractions

Winnipeg, Man.—P. W. Abbott, K.C., manager of the Edmonton exhibition, was elected president of the Western Canadian Association of Exhibitions for 1933, and C. E. Grebb, Portage la Prairie, re-elected head of the Western Canada Fairs Association.

Contract for all platform attractions for the class "B" fairs will be awarded to P. Thavun, of Chicago. He will also supply the band music, employing western Canadian musicians.

Also for the first time in its history midway and platform attractions supplied by Nellie Small, of Saskatoon, and the midway by Conkling's all-Canadian shows, Vancouver, B.C.

Building Permits

Manitoba Alone Registers An Increase In Construction

Ottawa, Ont.—Building permits issued in December last showed a decrease of more than \$1,000,000 in value as compared with the same month, and more than \$6,000,000 as against the corresponding month of 1931, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In December, 1932, construction work was valued at \$1,480,721, against \$2,569,309 in November, and compared with \$7,885,110 in December, 1931.

Many Seek Work

Montreal, Que.—Peaceful and honest, having no W. G. Eider, former liberal minister and the foremost of their advocates in the Commons, assailed the Beatty plan in a public address in Montreal recently. At the same time he said that there is any amount of informal discussion going on but an unwillingness to talk for publication.

Grain Through Canadian Ports

Bald That There is Considerable Saving in Using All-Canadian Routes

The growing tendency to ship Canadian grain through Canadian ports is emphasized in reviews issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the month of December Canada exported 27,753,000 bushels of wheat, of which 17,200,177 went to the United Kingdom and of these exports to the United Kingdom, the amount via United States ports was only 1,213,210 bushels, the balance going via Canadian ocean ports. The shipments to all other countries went entirely by Canadian ports.

This is a marked change from a year ago when 6,000,036 bushels went to Great Britain in December through U.S. ports and 5,970,900 bushels through Canadian ports. The bureau of statistics of course draw no conclusions as to the cause of this remarkable shift.

Representatives of United States grain exporters are protesting to Washington that the change is due to the Imperial preference on wheat and the uncertainty under what conditions wheat shipped from Canada through U.S. to Britain would get this six cents a bushel advantage.

Ottawa officials are inclined to agree that the uncertainty as to the preference is one cause for the change. Canadian exporters know they will get the preference on wheat entering the U.K. markets and the grain is shipped through Canadian ocean ports, and are very uncertain of such an advantage if the wheat is routed through the ports of the United States.

However the contention is that it is not only more costly to ship through Canadian ports (and it is) but the money in Canada, but that it is cheaper. Freight rates are competitive as are also elevator charges, and accordingly it is stated it costs as much in U.S. money to ship to United States ports as it does in Canadian money to ship to Canadian ports. Via the Canadian money at a 12 per cent. discount in New York, it is said that the saving is considerable when Canadian ports are used.

The fact that all the grain shipped in December from Canada to overseas countries other than Britain, and therefore not affected by the preference, went through Canadian ports indicates that the preference is not entirely responsible for the swing. The heavy shipments of Canadian wheat to Great Britain during the present crop year which began on August 1 is shown in the reports. December's totals to the U.K. was 37 per cent. more than in December, 1931. During the five months ending December the amount to Great Britain was 95,446,400 bushels, or 77 per cent. increase over the same period a year ago.

Island On the Move

Greenland Moving Westward About Sixty Feet Every Year

Greenland has moved 600 feet westward since 1922, the result of the late Professor Geertz that the continents are moving is confirmed by Dr. Knud Rasmussen the famous Scandinavian explorer who has been working recently with the Greenland Geodetic Expedition. Having taken astronomical observations in relation to the meridian of Greenwich he has established the fact that Greenland is moving westward at an average of 60 feet a year, while Denmark in comparison is moving only three feet every hundred years.

Happiness in Work

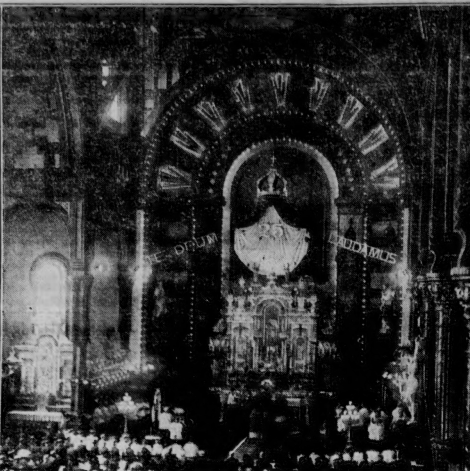
An honest man is entitled to happiness in his work. It is the one sure sign that he has found his true vocation. He greets his work each day with a singing heart and loves his business. Love is the greatest thing in the world, and love for one's business is as natural as love for one's family. Indeed love is the great parent of success in life. There can be no joy without it.

Take Their Choice

No longer does a Kentucky mining community bear an unenviable name. It is used to be "Rise Coal," but now it's "Hot spot," despite heated objections from the village postmaster. However, in the Hot Spot rounds two warm residents of the vicinity have the privilege of choosing the village of ice, only four miles away.

The limit of penetration of light into the ocean is from 3,600 to 5,400 feet.

BEAUTIFUL MONTREAL CHURCH DESTROYED—HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' DAMAGE



A mass of twisted, smouldering debris surrounded by four scarred walls is all that remains of the beautiful Church of St. Louis de France, one of the finest Roman Catholic Churches in Montreal. Our picture shows a view of the interior of the church, which was gutted in a spectacular fire which caused damage of more than \$450,000 and for a time threatened to engulf a large section of Montreal in a general outbreak. Flying embers set fire to 73 homes and the roofs of thirty automobiles before firemen controlled the conflagration. The arson squad are investigating possible incendiaries.

Old Dobbin Comes Back

Horse Helping to Keep Down the Overhead During Times of Depression

A paragraph of special interest to Canadian farmers appearing in the annual report of the Horse Stock Branch of the Live Stock Branch is quoted as follows:

"In certain sections there is a demand for light clean-legged horses, big enough to do some work on the farm and also suitable for a certain amount of road work. The demand for hunters and saddlers compared with some previous years is by no means keen, nevertheless the outstanding animal still finds a market at a good price. The interest in the hunter and saddle horse, however, is apparently as strong as ever judging by the fact that hunt and riding clubs are increasing rather than decreasing even under present conditions. This goes to show that as conditions improve the demand for this type of horse will steadily increase. As it takes at least five years to develop a hunter and as there is a scarcity of them in the country today, the horseman that continues to breed will be the fortunate one four or five years hence. The same holds true in the breeding of draught horses. The demand for horses for draught work is growing and will undoubtedly continue for some time owing to economic conditions and is further safe to assume that to many it has been demonstrated that the horse is helping to keep down the overhead under economic pressure and he will also help to lessen operating costs in better times."

Apples For the Prairies

Studies Carried Out At Experimental Station At Morden, Manitoba

One of the principle studies being carried out at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, is the testing of varieties of apples suited for production in the prairie provinces. A recent report shows that among apple varieties giving substantial crops were: Ann, Ann Rose, Antonovka, Blush Golden, Crusoe, Duchess, Heraldon, Jethro, Kurek, Ann, Melba, Melvin, Patton, Red Wing, and Wealthy. In crab-apples, Bedford, Columbia, Polko, Elkhorn, Florence, Gertrude, Olga, Oskan, Rosalia, and Trail were profitable.

In the apple seeding test, 156 trees bore fruit for the first time. Of these 9 gave fruit of good promise. During the ten years preceding, 7,577 seedling apple trees gave fruits which were described. A total of 658 or 7.49 per cent. of these were considered as new varieties of value.

Friend—"Whatever became of that skinny and ugly little thing you used to run around with?" Jerry—"She's the big fat and homely thing I married to now."

A watch nine and a half inches in

New Canadian Money

Royal Canadian Mint At Ottawa Issues Currency To Value Of \$665,200 In 1932

In the calendar year 1932, the Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa issued 26,226,290 coins having a currency value of \$665,200. The values of the silver coins were: 50-cent pieces, \$18,400; 25-cent pieces, \$154,000; 10-cent pieces, \$134,600. The value of the nickel pieces to the value of \$165,000, and one-cent pieces in amount to the value of \$335,200 were issued.

Of the gold bullion received by the Mint during the year, 2,588,900 ounces gross weight was unrefined and 934,347 refined. It contained, 2,820,529 ounces of fine gold and 28,671 ounces of fine silver. A total of 2,849,177 ounces of fine gold was delivered during the year to the currency branch of the Canadian Government Department of Finance and 27,844 ounces to manufacturers and others. This had a total value of \$29,394,754. This gold came from the mines of Canada and provided the largest gold transaction since the war years, when the Mint refined much of the gold produced by the mines of South Africa.

More Liquor Used

The settlement of Palestine by immigrants from the U.S. and Europe has brought a large increase in the use of liquor. Before the war there were 23 licensed places in Jerusalem, now there are 400, and in all Palestine nearly 1,000. Three breweries have been established, and there has been a doubling of liquor importation into the country.

The whipper, fastest dog in the world, is a cross between the greyhound and the terrier.

Hotelen Protest

Saskatchewan Association Ask For Changes In Telephone Charges

Radical changes in the system of charging for private telephone exchanges will be asked by the Saskatchewan Hotelmen's Association. Abolition of the charge on all outgoing calls that must be made to guests will be requested.

Depending on size, the various hotels have to meet the annual rental of \$120 for a small hotel, with the immediate addition of \$50 for a battery-generator set, then \$70 for the first trunk line and \$60 for the second trunk line, where only two trunk lines are used; and the additional charge of \$3 for every wall telephone connected with the switchboard.

"On top of all this there is a department charge on all outgoing telephone calls put through the board," Mr. Leverington, Govan, president said.

The findings of the committee will be brought before the executive committee of the association, and then the department will be approached, he intimated.

Ancients Had Toothache

The toothache that once was a source of pain, was as much an affliction for the ancients of Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Mexico and India as the world's inhabitants today; according to Dr. Leroy M. R. Minor, Dean of the Harvard Dental School. Dr. Minor reports the Lowell Institute at Boston, in a public lecture.

The first successful experiments with an artificial textile fiber were made in 1884.

Nothing in this world is sure except your guess that a postage-duty letter will not worth three cents.

No Time For Gardens

Men Were Slaves To Steam Engines Hundred Years Ago

Following is an article by William Howitt in "Rural Life in England," 1837, reprinted in G. K.'s Weekly, London.

Where steam-engines abound, and are at the foundation of all the labor of a place, as in Manchester, for instance, there you will find few gardens in the possession of the mechanics. The steam-engine is a never-resting, unceasing, unrepentable giant and devil, and will go on thumping and setting thousands of wheels and spindles in motion; and men must stand, as it were, the slaves of its unswerving engine. Of what was the fate of the ancient giant to the fate of our modern mechanics? What was the fate of the "slaves of the lamp," or the slaves of talismanic ring, to that of the slaves of the steam-engine? They could vanish and lie at rest till came the irresistible call they could sport over ocean and desert, through the air and the clouds; they could speed into the depths of space and wander amid the inaccessible mysteries and miracles of unknown worlds, till the omnipotent spell recalled them to execute some temporary wish of their tyrant, and then return to a wide liberty. But the slave of the steam-engine must be at the beck of his tyrant night or day, with only such intervals as will suffice to restore his wearied strength and faculties—therefore you will not see gardens flourish and summer-blossoms rise to the vicinity of this hurrying and tremendous power. But where it is not, or but partially predominates, there may the mechanic find the real pleasures of a garden. And how many are these pleasures!

Taking Cods To Newcastle

Young Telephone Engineer Proved He Knew His Job

This is the story of the "Man Who Did His Job"—and how! The other day, the London engineer responsible for a Sussex telephone was so notified that one of the instruments under his control was "out of order."

To the house he sent a young and ambitious engineer, with orders to show how things should be done.

With great speed, the repair was made. Then the young man remembered that he ought to get an order for a new telephone facility—he had it.

He opened his bag, and from it produced a "hand-microphone" instrument.

"Sir," he said, "this is the sort of instrument you want. The other sort is out of date."

The master of the house smiled. "I'm quite content with the instrument I have," he said.

"Of course, sir, you've every reason to be. Our post office—though I say it as shouldst, perhaps—is better than any in the world. Still—there's the difference—"

But the master of the house began to waver. Perhaps he would think about it, he said.

"Nothing like this present, sir!" urged the engineer.

Outside, the engineer looked at the card.

It read: "Sir Kingston Wood. His Majesty's Postmaster-General."

The post office has charge of the British telephone system.

Summer Is All Daylight

And Winter In Greenland Is One

Summer in Greenland only lasts one day—but it's a pretty long day. There are four months on end of continuous daylight. But this is paid for in winter, when the midnight sun gives way to the midnight light. For there are four months of darkness—temperatures below the moon and the aurora borealis—to balance the four of daylight. Only for four months out of the twelve do the Greenlanders have alternate day and night like ours.

Germany's Deficit

Finance Minister Von Krosigk, reviewing Germany's financial status before the Reichstag Ways and Means Committee, estimated the 1932 budget deficit at 2,070,000,000 marks (\$217,500,000). Revenues from taxation, he said, will be 800,000,000 marks less than the estimated 7,464,000,000 marks budget.

Damascus is thought to be the oldest city in the world.

The Pleasure Of Skating

Frozen Streams Provide Great Sport For Young Canada

The average Canadian father, keeping the welfare of his family in view, cannot escape expenditure on fuel, food and clothing, nor if his is an average Canadian family can he avoid there you will find few gardens in the possession of the mechanics. The steam-engine is a never-resting, unceasing, unrepentable giant and devil, and will go on thumping and setting thousands of wheels and spindles in motion; and men must stand, as it were, the slaves of its unswerving engine. Of what was the fate of the ancient giant to the fate of our modern mechanics? What was the fate of the "slaves of the lamp," or the slaves of talismanic ring, to that of the slaves of the steam-engine? They could vanish and lie at rest till came the irresistible call they could sport over ocean and desert, through the air and the clouds; they could speed into the depths of space and wander amid the inaccessible mysteries and miracles of unknown worlds, till the omnipotent spell recalled them to execute some temporary wish of their tyrant, and then return to a wide liberty. But the slave of the steam-engine must be at the beck of his tyrant night or day, with only such intervals as will suffice to restore his wearied strength and faculties—therefore you will not see gardens flourish and summer-blossoms rise to the vicinity of this hurrying and tremendous power. But where it is not, or but partially predominates, there may the mechanic find the real pleasures of a garden. And how many are these pleasures!

No less eager are the youngsters in towns and cities where man-made rinks, open and covered, and an artificial ice-field of more protracted use. The moonlight, and torches which illuminate the ice sheets in the country here give way to electricity, and from down to far into the night the rinks are crowded with humanity on pleasure bent. Young, middle-aged, and old, men and women, glide by on the blades of steel. Happy faces and glowing cheeks mark the enjoyment of the passing hours that is the heritage of the skaters, for skating is a social and healthy exercise.

It is not only the exercise of competition enters into the full enjoyment of skating. The swift and exciting hockey games are one of its by-products. The colorful carnivals where one may see the gay masqueraders dressed in the lowly habiliments of an organ grinder or the renowned roller skaters, and others, other, skilled skaters is the goal of many, and to them the height of glory is represented by the plaques that the spectators gathered round the glassy oval at the Olympic games or other centres as speeding blades flash to a new world record.

The annual fancy skating events staged in a number of Canadian cities are sometimes spectacular affairs. They display the grace and dexterity of the skaters in cutting the intricate figures and manoeuvres in competitive programmes.

The annual fancy skating events staged in a number of Canadian cities are sometimes spectacular affairs. They display the grace and dexterity of the skaters in cutting the intricate figures and manoeuvres in competitive programmes.

Binder Twine Inspection

To Determine Correctness Of Guaranteed Number Of Feet Per Pound

Under the Inspection and Sale Act, administered by the Dominion Seed Branch inspectors took 336 samples of binder twine to determine the correctness of the guaranteed number of feet per pound. Of this number approximately 248 samples were Canadian, 9 British and 19 foreign-made twine. Only 4 samples exceeded a shortage of 5 per cent, the limit tolerated under the Act. There were 24 samples short over 5 per cent, but under 5 per cent; 88 short under 2 per cent, and 180 with an overage, or more feet of twine per pound than was actually guaranteed. Tests of tensile strength showed this to be satisfactory in practically all cases.

Must Act Together

If there is to be a reduction of acreage which will get anywhere, it must come as a result of an international agreement which will include the great wheat-exporting countries like Canada, Australia, the United States and the Argentine, latter, perhaps, it will be necessary to include Russia—Vancouver Province.

Flying Boats In Service

Special flying boats are being used in an air service just opened between Edinburgh, Belfast and other places in Scotland and Ireland. Landing fields will be in use near the cities. Passengers will be taken to and from the flying boats in fast motor launches.



THE WRISTLING CHAMP TRIES TO CLOSE A SUIT-CASE

Half A Million Pounds Of Buffalo Meat Placed On The Canadian Market Last Fall

Upwards of half a million pounds of buffalo meat was placed on the Canadian market during the autumn as a result of the slaughter of some 1,200 animals from the herd in Buffalo National Park at Wainwright, Alberta. The disposal of these members of Canada's great national herd was made necessary by the grazing limitations of the immense fenced reserve at Wainwright and the 1,200 slaughtered are the equivalent of the 1932 increase. This reduction brings the herd down to approximately 6,300.

The annual reduction of the herd at Wainwright, Alberta, which is administered by the Department of the Interior through the National Parks of Canada, calls to mind Canada's success in bringing back the buffalo. The herd at Wainwright developed from the Pablo herd purchased by the Dominion Government in 1907. A total of 718 animals were bought from the shrewd Montana half breed and 631 of these were established in Buffalo National Park while the remainder formed the nucleus for the present herd of over 1,000. In 1912, the National Park. The animals placed in Buffalo Park have increased rapidly during the twenty-five years since the establishment of the park. A total of 6,773 was shipped north to Wood Buffalo Park near Fort Smith, Northwest Territories; including this year's number a total of 6,683 have been slaughtered, and the meat, heads, and hides disposed of, which together with the 6,300 still remaining in the park make a total of 21,633 animals.

The practice followed in this year's disposal of the surplus animals at Wainwright was the same as in the several years since a reduction of the herd became necessary for its future well being. The animals were rounded up and the herd's members were separated and placed in special corrals conveniently close to the station. They included the animals of four years of age, 400 three year olds, 250 two year olds, and 50 aged buffalo. Each day since November 23, when the work began, a certain number were slaughtered and the carcasses inspected and placed in refrigerator cars for shipment to the larger centres of population throughout the Dominion. Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal all receive allotments, and thereby citizens in every part of the Dominion were given an opportunity to enjoy a real treat. Buffalo meat has all the juicy tenderness of the finest beef and is highly regarded as an article of food. Ninety of the carcasses from the slaughter including the fifty aged buffalo were set aside to be dried and later distributed among the Eskimos to relieve cases of distress.

The buffalo heads are mounted for sale, while the skins are made up into robes and rugs, and coats for both ladies and gentlemen. By careful treatment the weight of the coats has been reduced and they compare favourably with other skins in this respect. For warmth, durability, and appearance they rank with the best from other Canadian fur-bearers.

Has Faith in Rocket Ship

Will Eventually Cross Atlantic Belief

Of Professor Picard arrived at New York from Europe with hopes of arousing interest in a "super balloon" flight to 10 miles altitude in northern Canada, and with decided notions about the use of tobacco.

The scientist's first act, as his host noted its destination, was to request interviews not to smoke and to announce that if he had the powers of a dictator he would prohibit the use of tobacco rather than alcohol.

Asked whether he believed that rocket-propelled airships would sometime cross the Atlantic in six hours, Prof. Picard answered:

"Yes. Thirty years ago everyone who considered flying in aeroplanes was considered a nut. Now the same thing is sometimes thought of the persons who plan rocket ship flights."

The New York City Chamber of Commerce was the first institution of its kind in the United States. It was organized in 1788, and was incorporated under the royal charter from George III. In 1770.

Less than one per cent. of the children in the elementary schools of London are poor.

W. N. U. 1978

Safety For Horses

Rubber Pads On Shoes Prevent Slipping On Greasy Streets

Successful experiments have been carried out by a rubber company to test the practicability of rubber heels and foot shoes for horses.

The majority of accidents to draught horses arise from slipping on the wet and greasy surfaces of modern streets, and it has been found that the anti-slip from studs used as a protection on icy surfaces accentuate rather than decrease the danger.

The rubber pads are constructed on metal cups which can be replaced without removing the shoe from the hoof, and the rubber acts as an absorber of the shock of the constant pounding on paved streets.

Lost English Villages

Thirty Have Disappeared Into Sea During Last 150 Years

During the centuries miles of British land have disappeared into the sea. A strip half a mile wide has been taken off the coast of Yorkshire in the last 150 years, and at least thirty villages have been submerged.

Lower down the coast, at Dunwich, a whole village has disappeared, and yearly services are still held at the sea's edge in memory of the cathedral and eight churches which are now below the waves.

Not far away, at Pakefield, it is possible at low tide to swim over and touch streets of ruined and submerged houses. —London Sunday Pictorial.



THE SCHOOL GIRL APPROVES BIG HUG COLLAR OF WHITE PIQUE ON HER VIVID RED PLAID WOOLLEN

It's a bright idea, you will admit for it gives the dress such a neat trim appearance. It can be made detachable, so as to be readily laundered.

And don't you think the wide shoulder acquiesces an attractive vogue? The skirt is easily made dress in a hug at the hips. It will cost you next to nothing to copy it exactly.

Style No. 957 is designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Navy blue wool jersey with the collar and cuffs of white starbed pique is another favourite scheme. Make the red of vivid red or vivid green crepe de chine and wear a matching red or green belt.

Size requires 1 1/2 yards 54-inch with 3/4 yard 35-inch contrasting. Price of pattern 20-cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size.

Name

.....

Town

.....

BOB GRACE SHOWS HOW IT IS DONE



The young Maple Leaf star, Bob Grace, has not long been in the big league, but already he has annexed the title of "finest skeler in the National League." Grace's style and speed are remarkable, and here we see him leaping in to shoot the puck across the ice.

Construction Started On French Battleship

Challenge To Italy and Germany Re-News Naval Race

The 10-year shipbuilding holiday since Great Britain laid down the "Hodgkin" and the "Nelson" came to an end without ceremony December 31, when the French Ministry of Marine announced work had started on the new 26,500-ton super-cruiser "Dunkerque."

The new cruiser is the French reply to Germany's construction of "pocket battleships." It also was understood at Paris that the Italian Government was hastening completion of plans for a super-cruiser of even greater size, which will have a tonnage of at least 27,500 and will be capable of speeding 33 knots.

The "Dunkerque" will require four years for building and will cost \$24,000,000.

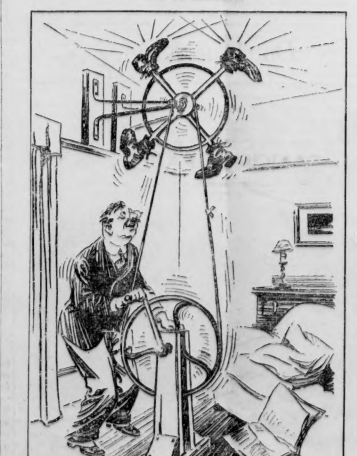
Too Dressed Up

One of the United States assistant attorneys-general who received a notice that his service would not be required after Jan. 1, when the Democratic regime comes in, signalled the announcement by discarding his spats. "I am going back to practice law in a little county seat town," he exclaimed. "I doubt if the spats would help me there."

Anthracite From Britain

Most people are aware that imports of British anthracite have greatly increased in the past year, but it may not be a matter of general knowledge that from May to October, inclusive, Britain supplied 55.1 per cent. of Canadian requirements, the United States only 48.5 per cent.

A MAN OF COURAGE



With the aid of his old boots, Smith trips up a machine to get even with the noisy neighbors in the upper duplex.—The Humorist, London.

Government Spokesman Denies Charges Regarding Wholesale Deportation Of Immigrants

Dog Team Racing Events

Dog Teams Now Having Leading Winter Sport Attractions

During the past few years dog team racing has taken its place among Canada's leading winter sports attractions. At one time enjoyed only on the outskirts of settlement where the dog team formed an important part of the means of winter transportation, this fascinating and exciting pastime has rapidly gained favor among outdoor enthusiasts and may now be enjoyed in many cities, towns and rural sections in different parts of Canada during the mid-winter season. Dog derby competitions arranged in many winter sport areas in Canada are an outstanding attraction in Canadian winter amusements.

Owners of dogs will find it an easy matter to enter dog-racing teams in these exciting events, as it is not necessary to declare any particular breed of dog, age or other qualifications as in the case of horse-racing events. Huskies, police dogs and other breeds are therefore placed on an equal footing in all dog-racing competitions. This winter, will, no doubt, witness many exciting events between old rivals and new competitors.

Participants in the Junior Dog Derbies are just as keen as contestants in the major events. Prior to the starting of these races the amateur members put in long weeks of diligent training with their entries. The day arrives and a motley collection of dogs and sleighs gather at the starting line. Huskies, Airdales, Collies and other breeds are in evidence, and there are dogs of unknown origin, all true pals of boyhood. Forgotten are the lessons of training days when these canines gather at the track. Dog friendships are renewed, and old enemies are not allowed to separate. The air and bustle is confusing to spectator and starter alike. At last the start is given and the dogs are off on byways of their own choosing. True it is a burlesque, but a humorous and amusing one and at the end some youngster is proud and happy in the possession of a coveted trophy.

Farmer's Best Customer

Four Man Spends More In Proportion Than Wealthy Man

Another reason for the farmer's plight has just been unearthed—he has too many wealthy customers.

Turning the spotlight on this seemingly paradoxical situation, the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association has found that wealthy customers are poor customers, judged from the farmer's standpoint, while customers with small incomes are the best.

Figures presented by the State Agricultural Legislative Committee show that the man earning \$1,000 a year or less spends \$23.50 for food out of every 100. The man whose income ranges from \$2,000 to \$5,000 annually spends only \$14.50 out of each \$100, while the millionaire, with an income ranging from \$500,000 a year upward, spends only 20 cents out of each \$100 to supply his table.

While the man of wealth spends more, as an individual, for food, the greater his wealth the less he returns to the farmer. In other words, the same wealth distributed among a dozen families would bring approximately 17 times the demand for farm products.

The analysis, it is declared, furnished an interesting commentary on the vital effect of the distribution of wealth in the United States and throughout the world, for that matter—on farm markets. Concentration of national wealth in a comparatively few hands was one of the tendencies of the war and post-war boom periods.

If the present business slump serves, to some extent, to lessen this concentration of wealth, it will at least be of benefit to American agriculture, hard as it may be on one time millionaires, the committee declares.

Teacher—You say your voice has volume?

Pupil—Yes, volume, I can throw it out.

Teacher—Well, throw it out in the alley.

There are more than 1,600 languages and dialects used in the Americas.

Fish cannot exist in the Dead Sea on account of its extreme salinity.

Of the 5,902 "public charge" cases deported from Canada during the 12 months ended with November last, 70 per cent. returned to their former homes willingly, if not at their own request, and only nine per cent. of the total took advantage of their right to appeal to the Minister of Immigration.

In a statement issued by Hon. W. A. Gordon, acting minister of immigration and colonization, it was emphatically declared that the department was effecting wholesale deportations with the object of relieving the unemployment situation. Reports appearing recently in some Canadian newspapers, with regard to deportations, were described as "highly colored fiction."

"I have thoroughly reviewed the records for the past 12 months," said Mr. Gordon, "and find that during this period the department deported 5,902 public charge cases; of this number, 39 per cent. had, themselves, applied to the department for deportation; 81 per cent. refused to consider further employment here; Canada; eight per cent. would not accept work except at exorbitant wages or conditions; 14 per cent. stated they expected to obtain employment in their native country and wished to return there; eight per cent. were deported as the result of illness, and nine per cent. only appealed against deportation, they wishing to remain in Canada. Of these 5,902 public charge cases, 3,658 were British subjects returned to the British Isles, and of these, 40 per cent. applied for deportation in 1932, 10 per cent. considered further employment in Canada; 16 per cent. expected to obtain employment in Britain; six per cent. desired to return to their native country, and six per cent. only appealed against deportation."

Thus the figures quoted established that over 70 per cent. of the public charges deported were anxious to return to their native homes, where they evidently considered they could better meet the present adverse conditions due to the fact that in their own country they would be in close touch with relatives and friends."

The minister stated that in numerous cases the department officials had suspended deportation orders only to have the persons concerned insist that they be returned to their native countries.

Mr. Gordon emphasized that deportation is not carried out by department officials as an outlet for or by any automatic procedure. Each case is treated as an individual human problem and the circumstances surrounding such cases are carefully recorded and thoroughly reviewed before a final decision is reached, he said.

Situation Is Arduous

Ships Carrying Gold From Currencies of Middle East

The Midland Bank, the largest joint stock bank in England, points to the absurdity of ships racing across the Atlantic in both directions with cargoes of gold instead of merchandise. The Bank complains that gold no longer operates in different countries, nor between price levels and interest rates in different countries, nor does it any longer govern the trend of commodity prices. But on one point the bank is correct—functioning of the gold standard depends upon a reasonably free exchange of commodities between nations. If the gold standard and international trade were removed, even partly, the gold standard in practice might conform to the classical theory.

The Sale Of "Antiques"

The latest "trick" in Greece has to do with the sale of antiques. The story is that the foreign museum has paid \$300,000 for the rejected head of Apollo's statue. Which recalls Mark Twain's yarn about the tourist who, on being shown a skull of Alexander the Great, said he had seen it elsewhere. The ready return of the guide was that the skull on view was that of Alexander when he was a boy.

Letters are being flown 11,000 miles between London and Cape Town, South Africa, in eleven days.

One of 26 per cent. of the automobiles purchased are bought for cash.

It took 79 years to build the great pyramid of Egypt.

CHILDREN'S COLDS



WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Any Johnson has been awarded the gold medal of honor of the League of Youth, for her recent Capetown flight.

Twenty sailors from H.M.C.A. Skeena, stationed on the Pacific Coast, arrived in Halifax recently on their way to England, where they will take a course in gunnery.

The Canadian Authors' Association is going to tour the United Kingdom during the coming summer. The party will sail from Quebec on July 2.

Dates of the fifth Pacific Science congress which is to be held in Vancouver and Victoria, have been fixed. It will be held from June 1 to June 25.

Freedom for the Philippines was granted by the United States Congress, the senate voted to override President Hoover's veto of the independence bill.

Canada moved into fifth place among the exporting nations of the world in 1932 according to a preliminary survey of world trade, reported out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Establishment of a memorial to Canadian and American soldiers of the war, in the form of an international forest of 10,000,000 acres, is being considered by conservationists of the two countries.

Inspector Gilbert Smith, Ottawa, and Inspector E. R. Jackson, of the Dominion Penitentiary branch, are being retired on reorganization of the branch. It was learned in official circles.

The agreement arrived at during the Imperial Economic Conference between the United Kingdom and Canada which will modify the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle came into operation on January 17.

A case of leprosy, the second within a year, has been discovered in Toronto. The man is in isolation hospital and will probably be taken to the leprosy colony in New Brunswick. He is a former resident of Rio de Janeiro, where it is believed he contracted the dread malady.

Bright Colours Coolest

Color Has Much To Do With Keeping Refrigerator Cars Cool

The current issue of the Cold Storage News Letter, issued by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, contains reference to the results of tests which have been made to determine the relative value of bright and dark colours in keeping refrigerator cars cool. These studies show that the colour with which a car was painted had much to do with the degree of penetration of solar heat into the car. There was less penetration of solar heat through light-colored paints than through darker ones. Under like conditions of radiation and exposure to sunshine, car surfaces painted red were better than those painted black. It was found. It was found also that the difference between air and surface temperatures for stationary cars was about twice as great as for moving cars.



W. N. U. 1938

Does Not Happen Often

Remarkable Record Concerning Ex-Presidents of United States

Only four times in the history of the United States have there been periods in which there were no living ex-Presidents.

The first was between the death of Washington in December, 1799, and the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson in 1801.

The second occurred during General Grant's term as President, when the death of Andrew Johnson in July, 1875, left the nation without a living ex-President until Grant was succeeded in 1877 by President Hayes.

The third period in which there was no living ex-President occurred in June, 1908, when Grover Cleveland died.

The death of Calvin Coolidge creates the condition for the fourth time.

Recipe for Long Life

"Stay Single" Says Oldest Woman in South America

To live long, don't marry. This is the advice of Donna Rosa Huenecho Tobo, the oldest woman in South America, who has reached the age of 129. At her home in Santiago, Chile, she said, as she smiled through her wrinkled face, "I should never have lived so long if I had had a husband." Her birth is inscribed in the register of the old Spanish Colonial Church. She still takes in washing, her work she began as a girl when the Chileans were fighting the Spaniards for independence.



By Ruth Rogers



Wife: "Will you love me if I get fat?"

Husband: "No. I promised for better or worse—not thick or thin."

FE HAS ITS POINTS — AND THEY'RE SLENDREIZING

GRACEFUL ONES

One of them is the deep lank neck with bric-a-brac effect that narrows the bodice briefly. The puffed sleeves, just moderately full, give the arm graceful length.

Carry it out as the original in black rough crepe with the red and rolled collar of geranium-red crepe — would adore it.

Crisply crepe satin can be used to smart advantage, using the reverse surface for contrast.

Style No. 963 is designed for sizes 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.

Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards 39-inch with 1/2 yard 20-inch contrasting.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How to Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Paper Pattern Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Address

City

State

Country

Telephone

Post Office

Business Hours

Day

Month

Year



Practically every photograph taken of Any Johnson Mollison and her no less famous husband, Captain Mollison, in recent months has shown the daring fliers landing after breaking a record, or starting off on a long-distance flight. Here's one that is a little different. Any and her husband are pictured in St. Moritz, Switzerland, starting out on a ski to try a new kind of speed which is almost as exhilarating as flying.

Realization Of Hopes

Depends On Making Best Use Of Present Opportunities.

The story is told of Alexander the Great, that, when he was leaving Macedonia, he made so many lavish presents to his friends that one of them asked him, "But what are you leaving yourself?" The reply was, "So full was the mind of the mighty conqueror of the countries and nations yet to be brought under his sway and the treasures yet to be gathered into his stores, that all the riches already won were as nothing in comparison."

Men's greatest assets are their hopes. This is true especially of those who stand at the beginning of life and look eagerly forward to the good things which the coming years may bring. But it is well to remember that the realization of our hopes for the future depends on our making the best use of the opportunities of the present. Hopes are assets of the utmost value, but they will become "frozen assets" unless we do our part to give them life.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Wife: "Will you love me if I get fat?"

Husband: "No. I promised for better or worse—not thick or thin."

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Revenue From Hay Lands

During the last fiscal year which ended April 30, 1932, there were 477 hay permits granted on the public domain in Saskatchewan under which 4,851 tons of hay were cut, and 320 permits granted on school lands which produced 3,073 tons or 7,924 tons in all. The revenue from the sale of hay permits on provincial crown lands during the year was \$1,867, and on school lands, \$1,007 or a total of \$2,874.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

FAIRY SPONGE CAKE

(Makes 1 Cake)

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 2 tablespoons corn syrup
- 4 tablespoons orange juice
- 6 eggs
- 1 teaspoon grated orange rind
- 1 cup flour

Beat first three ingredients to about 240 degrees to 242 degrees Fahrenheit. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Continue beating while pouring hot syrup over the whites. Fold in full beaten whites, grated rind and lastly the flour. Bake in an ungreased tube pan 45 minutes to 1 hour in a slow oven (300 degrees to 325 degrees Fahrenheit). Frost with bottled orange icing. Store in airtight cake tin.

DINNER PUNCH

(Serves 4-6)

- 1 cup orange juice
- 1/2 cup lemon juice
- 1/2 cup grapefruit juice
- 2 cups water
- 5 tablespoons sugar or honey

Orange slices.

Blend thoroughly. Chill if desired.

Variations: Add to the above mixture 1 cup of the juice of another fruit, such as grape juice, raspberry juice, loganberry juice, pineapple juice, elder or the juice from any canned fruit.

Or add 1 cup of a pure made by forcing peaches, pears, apricots, bananas or berries through a potato ricer or coarse sieve.

Turkey living in their natural state rots in trees.

Germany has 65 different weekly publications devoted to radio.

+ Do You Know? +

Arthur conceived the idea of writing to Queen Mary and asking if she would contribute a few gifts for the Christmas fair. Imagine the surprise of Arthur and the other boys of the mission to receive a reply from the lady-in-waiting to Her Royal Highness to the effect that the queen would be delighted to send some things. Later a parcel arrived with about a dozen articles, such as games, book-racks, egg-cosies, pictures and books. They were from the queen in response to the request. You may think that was a little thing for Queen Mary to do. Perhaps it was not spectacular. But it endeared her to the people of St. Swithun's, and to all others who heard about it. As the Prince of Wales remarks, his mother is close to the hearts of the people.

Aster Leaving London

Sir Henry Lytton, who has appeared in Gilbert and Sullivan operas for nearly 50 years, has his last bow to London audiences at the close of the season at the Savoy, January 21. However, he is not thinking of retiring although he is 66, for he has booked a provincial tour which will extend well into 1934.

Photo, Canadian National Railway

THAT what is believed to be the smallest church in Canada is this little Church of Worsnip used by the Indians near Lytton in the southern section of British Columbia?

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

Shakespeare never made a continuous journey so far as a trip from Regina to Winnipeg.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JANUARY 29

JESUS AND THE SABBATH

Golden Text: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; so that the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath." Mark 2: 27.

Lesson: Mark 2: 13-3, 8.

Devotional Reading: Psalm 122.

Explanations and Comments

Criticized For Not Fasting, 2: 18-22.

"The Pharisees were continually being angered by Jesus' refusal to be bound by the religious practices of his time. There was only one day of fasting during the year prescribed by the law, the great Day of Atonement, but the strict Jews at this time fasted on two days each week. Jesus paid no attention to these weekly fast days.

Criticized For Breaking Their Sabbath Laws, 2: 23-24.

A still greater offence to the Pharisees was the refusal of Jesus to be bound by their manner of keeping the Sabbath, which had perverted from a day of rest and gladness to one of burdensome rules and gloom. They charged Jesus with allowing his followers to pluck and eat ears of corn as they passed through the fields on the Sabbath. On any day except the Sabbath it was lawful to do this, for the law of Deuteronomy (22: 9) says: "When thou comest into thy neighbor's standing grain, then thou mayest pluck the ears with thy hand, but thou shalt not move a sickle into thy neighbor's standing grain." To do this on the Sabbath, the rabbinical law claimed, was reaping, and thus broke the fourth commandment, which forbade work on that day.

Jesus Attends The Sabbath School, 2: 25-26.

Jesus waived the point as to whether the Sabbath had been discovered, but nothing about the rabbinical law, but that the law could be set aside. There was a good and sufficient reason. There was a law that the showbread in the temple could be eaten only by the priests (Leviticus 24: 9), yet when David and his companions were hungry they ate it. Jesus said that he was hungry and that it was lawful for him to eat the showbread as the disciples to pluck the ears on the Sabbath. Jesus said the showbread was freshly baked loaves made every Sabbath on the table of the place of the temple in David's time (the tabernacle) and left there for a week.

"Book and church and day are given For man, not God, for earth, not heaven." Whitaker.

The Lord Of The Sabbath, 2: 27-28.

Then Jesus made his great announcement. The first part was that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. The Sabbath is a privilege, not a burden, and the way it is observed depends upon man's need and advancement.

The Sabbath Is a means to an end; the end is man's true welfare, the attainment by man of his true destiny. He who is himself hungry arrived at his goal, has surely a right to say that he is not content to be employed."—J. M. E. Ross.

Queen Mary Popular

Close To Hearts Of British People Says Prince Of Wales

The Prince of Wales is quoted as saying that his mother, Queen Mary, is closer to the hearts and minds of the English people than any member of the royal family. A nobility, said the queen has a faculty of doing things that attract favorable attention. There is the case of Arthur Tappin, for instance. He is one of the active workers at St. Swithun's Mission, Tooting. He is just 17, and when the mission decided to hold a bazaar, Arthur conceived the idea of writing to Queen Mary and asking if she would contribute a few gifts for the Christmas fair. Imagine the surprise of Arthur and the other boys of the mission to receive a reply from the lady-in-waiting to Her Royal Highness to the effect that the queen would be delighted to send some things. Later a parcel arrived with about a dozen articles, such as games, book-racks, egg-cosies, pictures and books. They were from the queen in response to the request. You may think that was a little thing for Queen Mary to do. Perhaps it was not spectacular. But it endeared her to the people of St. Swithun's, and to all others who heard about it. As the Prince of Wales remarks, his mother is close to the hearts of the people.

Aster Leaving London

Sir Henry Lytton, who has appeared in Gilbert and Sullivan operas for nearly 50 years, has his last bow to London audiences at the close of the season at the Savoy, January 21. However, he is not thinking of retiring although he is 66, for he has booked a provincial tour which will extend well into 1934.

Photo by Flashlight

A new "black light" electric bulb by which a flashlight point can be made in apparently complete darkness was described to the Illuminating Engineering Society of Newark, New York, by Samuel G. Hibben, a lighting engineer.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

There are about 1,125 species of trees in the United States.

TO SEE HER FAT GO

Cost This Woman 75c.

If you are curious to know what is happening to her bust, waist, and hip measurements, read her letter: "I was 165 lbs. when I started taking Kruschen three months ago, and now I am 145 lbs. and I hope to reduce my weight still more. Regarding my measurements before taking Kruschen—bust, 34 in.; waist, 34 in.; hips, 44 in.; bust and now I am 30 in.; bust, 30 in.; waist, 30 in.; hips, 40 in. I am 29 years of age. I hope to take one half-tablespoon in a tumbler of hot water each morning before breakfast. Apart from this, I do not wake up in the morning still feeling tired, and do not get headaches like I used to. I cannot thank Kruschen enough." (Miss M. A. H.)

Kruschen contains those six mineral salts, proportionately balanced, found in the waters of those famous European spas used by generations of fat people to reduce weight.

Kruschen helps the nerves, glands, and body organs to function properly—you gain new strength and energy—feel years younger—look better, work better.

No Merger With Canada

Premier Of Newfoundland Says Con-

Possibility of confederation with Canada is not a live issue in the Dominion of Newfoundland, Premier P. C. Alexander has stated definitely that the subject was not even discussed during the Imperial Conference at Ottawa, nor in the negotiations between the United Kingdom and Canada which led up to the two governments lending the island dominion \$1,200,000 this month to help her build a new harbor.

Nor has the disposal of Labrador been considered. Despite the premier's vigorous denials, however, and his assurance of cordiality which the populace regards current reports, the two hardy perennials—confederation

sparkle!
Bright eyes,
lustrous hair,
a clear complexion
— come only from
inner cleanliness.
Take Eno's
Fruit Salt
every morning. **CA-12-10**

TAKE ENO'S FRUIT SALT

HEART OF THE NORTH

By
WILLIAM BYRON MOWERY

(With Series)

Copyright by William Byron Mowery

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

Halfway there, disaster overwhelmed them, sudden and stunning. It came from the air, in the shape of a pair of red-throated loons. Flapping heavily out of the west, the birds dropped with a loud splash not ten feet away from the two men.

At the splash Alan heard a muffled cuth in the flags; then a rustling movement, as though the bandits had nervously jumped for the guns; then silence. And then a voice from the twilight among the reeds:

"Noting," said a pair of divers plumped down."

The alarm would have blown over if the loons had swum off. But the birds, crop-heavy and indolent, stayed where they were, showing no intention of moving away. As the female started preening herself, the male turned its eye suspiciously at the two estranged objects sticking above the water.

What startled it Alan never knew. Bill did not move; he himself did not bat an eyelash. But in that jump that silence the male suddenly turned open its beak and sent a raucous, maniacal shriek, as though some animal had setted it by the neck.

Instantly its mate joined in. The jarring, ear-splitting discord set muskrats diving out of their houses and flushed every waterfowl in the lake a hundred yards distant. With a last frantic peal the loons faded over the water, finally managed to take wing and flapped heavily away.

But the damage had been done beyond retrieve. All that hour and a half of careful stalking, all the great caution and pains of slipping unaware upon the bandits, had been set at naught by the crazy shriek of a crazy loon.

Over in the murky twilight of the flags there was a commotion, sharp cracks, the click of rifle bolts. At the edge of the flags a gun-ara-check, a rope of flame reached out, a bullet ricocheted off the water.

It was a shrewd manoeuvre from the bandits, a tentative shot to draw the fire of their stalkers and discover where they were, and then a sudden, witted enough to see their motive and to lie low; but Bill jerked his rifle point-blank at the spot and the shot rang.

A cry of pain went up. His bullet had scored, but the shot gave away their hiding. With all hope gone now of getting the drop on the bandits, behind cover of a muskrat house, fairly dragging Bill after him.

Half a dozen rifles exploded in the flags. Alan thrust his rifle over the top of the house and emptied it at the flashes. A bullet from a Savage, a sharp-cracking deadly Savage, hit his weapon, smashed the mechanism,

When Your Daughter Comes to Womanhood

Give Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Most girls in their teens need a tonic and regulator. Give your daughter Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a month or two. It will help her to grow and get her health at this critical time. When she is a happy, healthy wife and mother she will thank you.

W. N. U. 1078

numbed his hand, and drove jagged bits into steel into his fingers. For several minutes the bullets of the bandits beat a thudding tattoo against the mud mound. As best they could Alan and Bill lifted their belt-guns over the top of their shelter, and fired back. They heard no more yelps of pain. They were shooting wildly, aimlessly. Realizing this, believing the bandits had crept into the run and were sheltered by its banks, Alan stopped shooting and checked Bill.

Yonder in the reeds the fire died away raggedly. A silence fell. A minute lengthened into two, three, four, Alan heard, or thought he heard, a faint rustling, a faint gurgling of water. He listened intently, but did not hear it again.

With his plans all shattered, with the twining plants steadily deepening, he was torn with desperation. If he and Bill moved, it was sheer suicide. If they crouched much longer where they were, the bandits would certainly slip away from them in the coming dark.

As he fought to think of a plan that would break this deadlock, he heard a long whistle, a clear shrill whistle from Larry's direction. It was Larry signaling.

He sprang up. "Bill! They've backed away, they've slipped us, they're breaking for the lake! Larry's alone. We've got to help Larry!"

They splashed out of the pond and into the flags, in a frantic effort to reach the lake edge. The marsh reeds clutched at them, tripped them, wrenched around their legs. Savagely they tore their way through to get into the clear time to help Larry stop those bandits.

As he swung his clubbed rifle, smashing a pathway in front of him, Alan heard a lone gun crack-clang-clang on the lake, and heard the snarl of half a dozen repeating weapons answered like an echo. They drew, they creviched, they lunged. The lone gun did not speak again.

It seemed hours to him that he fought and tore through the dense flags, to reach the lake edge. He was a comrade who was standing up against six rifles. Before he broke through to the clear, the uneven bays, to the lake, and heard the snarl of half a dozen repeating weapons answered like an echo. They drew, they creviched, they lunged. The lone gun did not speak again.

"Numbered and dazed" as those six men creviched, there was a moment when Alan could only realize that his patrol had failed. That those criminals had vanished into the twilight and were lost in this watery wilderness, with pursuit utterly hopeless now.

In the next moment he heard a sound, a sound like a growling voice calling his name. It drew his eyes to the drifting police craft. What was it doing out there? Like a flash he understood what Larry had done. When the bandits started across the lake to escape, Larry must have seen them, and shot at them in the darkness except at point-blank range. In the police canoe he must have come fearlessly out to them, alone, and shot and killed them.

That growling voice was Larry's. Bill came bursting through to the clear. Alan whirled on him. "What happened?" he asked. "He's wounded. Hard hit. Here."

Tossing Bill his belt-gun and broken rifle, he ran out into broad-deep water and struck out powerfully for the drifting canoe.

By a provident mercy he reached it in time. With half a dozen holes spouting water into it, the craft was tilting, tilting, about to overturn.

Larry lay at the bottom of it, writhing in pain. By heroic struggles, swimming, pushing a deadweight ahead of him, Alan got the craft into shoal water, but it was under its keel then and kept it afloat.

He dragged it to the bank just as Bill came splashing around the lake edge, his face, frightened and anguished in the cold gray dawn of yesterday.

In this whole miserable business—Jimmy Montgomery dead, Larry in the shadow of death, that tragedy hovering over innocent Joyce MacMillan, the bandits escaped and the patrol disgraced—in all this evil-stained affair, only one thought held any comfort for Alan. It was a vengeful thought, born of a savage and vengeful mood. He held a sword

CHAPTER V.

By the light of an electric torch Alan cut away Larry's clothing and examined his wounds. Larry had been shot twice, and both wounds were serious. One bullet, a ricocheting slug, had struck him squarely in the knee, cruelly shattering the bone. The second had pierced his chest, just below the shoulder, and had passed entirely through his body. Stealing himself to the ordeal, Alan worked desperately with

FOR GROWING CHILDREN

Insure sound and vigorous health
Give them

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil
Rich in
Vitamin A and D

Journalist and they medicine him till he had stashed the bleeding. He had finished, Larry was raising faintly from the bullet shock.

Half an hour later, when Alan had done all he could and Bill had managed to patch the canoe, they turned their faces toward home, in defeat, in sorrow, in an anguish over Larry.

Alan picked him up in his arms, gently and tenderly, trying to keep that fatal bleeding from starting afresh. With Bill following him, staggering under the weight of canoe, guns and pack, he headed back toward the Alouka branch.

For an hour they stumbled along, grooved through bog and mire, groped through the tall impending flags. It was an hour of darkness, of blind nerve struggle. But they reached the lake bank, at last, and set the canoe to water; and making Larry a soft bed of flags, they began their sorrowful journey.



They Refused to Stop or Rest.

With no sleep in more than thirty hours, with all that long hard chase behind them, they were on the verge of exhaustion, and could make no time. Their hands were raw and blisters from paddle work; their faces were bleeding from insect bites; their whole bodies ached intolerably. They were suddenly met, and they refused to stop or rest; Larry had to be taken home quickly, and they were a matter of life or death to him. With dogged courage they drove themselves on.

When his spirits at to low an old picture of that fur pack in Dave MacMillan's shed rose before Alan's eyes, and he foresaw the inevitable consequences to flow from that discovery. In his exhaustion, with all the buoyancy of hope drained out of him, he no longer could feel that somehow he was going to get Joyce's father off lightly. He must take Dave into Endurance and enter charge; and now, with these bandits escaped, Dave would bear the whole brunt of the law's retribution. He felt that all the rest of his life he would be haunted by the memory of Joyce's pale face, frightened and anguished in the cold gray dawn of yesterday.

In this whole miserable business—Jimmy Montgomery dead, Larry in the shadow of death, that tragedy hovering over innocent Joyce MacMillan, the bandits escaped and the patrol disgraced—in all this evil-stained affair, only one thought held any comfort for Alan. It was a vengeful thought, born of a savage and vengeful mood. He held a sword

now over Inspector Haskell. Haskell had ordered this patrol to be split. Out of his ignorance and jealous anger, he had issued that crazy order, and it had wrecked the patrol. His gross incompetence, which heretofore had been only a vague charge hard to prove, now stood out glaringly, in all its inescapable guilt.

(To Be Continued)

His Exacting Job

Life Of Quack Doctor Detective Felt Of Thrills

The wealthiest man in Detroit today has had angina pectoris in six languages, yellow fever in at least eight—including the Scandinavian and spots before the eyes in practically every dialect.

He is Otto Fischl, who speaks seven languages, and it is his business to be killing. Never a day passes that he doesn't have something. His last "illness" required 63 different medicines to treat—only he didn't take any.

The man of many maladies is a special investigator for the City Board of Health, and it is his job to uncover medical quacks and charlatans who practice in his city. He was selected because he is in perfect health, and because he looks a little like a man about to be stricken with practically everything.

Fischl's job isn't a pleasant one, and often it has proven dangerous. Always he is in angina pectoris. In ways he has a symptom, sometimes many symptoms. He buys a sample of the medicine prescribed, testifies to the method of treatment offered, and starts on another case.

Recently he visited the office of a foreign-speaking "doctor," disguising himself as a factory laborer. In his best Bohemian, he listed an array of symptoms, and gave a foreign name.

The "doctor" asked him to sit on an examining table. Then, deliberately, he drew from his surgical case a long, thin knife. He leaned over his patient.

"Do you happen to know a fellow by the name of Otto Fischl?" he asked, quietly moving the knife closer to Fischl's chest.

"No," said Fischl, his heart turning a handspike.

The "doctor" abruptly walked across the room and stood for several minutes beside a window.

Suddenly he wheeled about. "Fischl," he called, "he called me a 'No.' said Fischl, his heart turning a handspike."

"You know what?" he said, grinning. "I thought for a minute you were Otto Fischl, detective. And you know what? If you had answered me I could have carved out your heart."

The "doctor" completed his case and left in a hurry.

Lesson Has Been Costly

Canadian Borrowers Should Protect Themselves Against Exchange Vagaries

Canadian borrowers may, of course, learn some lessons from the present experience. Some of these were referred to in The Financial Post somewhat over a year ago when it was urged that Canadian cities, provinces and corporations should never again make their securities payable in anything but the lawful money of Canada; that they should, if necessary, pay a slightly higher borrowing rate in order to protect themselves against exchange vagaries and absurdities.

If Canadian cities and provinces adhered firmly to such a policy and were supported by Canadian banks and investment bankers, foreign holders of our securities would in time forget about New York and London payments entirely.

Canada has benefited from the investment of foreign capital but a great deal of this capital has been obtained at much too high an ultimate cost. We would have been better off without it.—Financial Post.

Free Of Duty

Moving picture films of educational value are to cross European borders free of duty as soon as the League of Nations can complete international agreements. Included are films prepared for occupational training on health and technical research, also those describing the league's work.

Joe—What he you thinkin' of, Janet?

Janet—Notthin' much.

Joe—Why wouldn't you thinkin' of me?

Janet—I were.

A magisterial says you can't drive a car with your arm around a girl's waist. How little he knows.

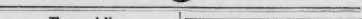


Get Rid of That SORE THROAT!

Any little soreness in the throat goes rapidly worse if neglected. Crush some tablets of Aspirin in some water, and gargle at once. This gives you instant relief, and reduces danger from infection. One good gargle and you can feel safe. If all soreness is not gone promptly, repeat. There's usually a cold with the sore throat, so take two tablets to throw off your cold, headache, stiffness or other cold symptoms. Aspirin relieves neuritis, too. Use it freely; it does not hurt the heart.

ASPIRIN

TRADE-MARK REG. IN CANADA



Then and Now

Changed Attitude Of Americans Towards The War Debt

When, in 1918, on the invitation of our Foreign Office and an American committee, Sir George Adam Smith went to the United States to speak on the "Moral Alms of the Allies," he had to address in April, along with Mr. Taft, a meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, called by the Chamber of Commerce, and attended by over 700 men of business and the professions.

Mr. Taft, who was not then in office, said in the course of his address: "I hear that our Government is lending very large sums of money to Great Britain. As an American citizen I trust that we shall never ask back a single cent of it. Because for three years Great Britain has been standing between us and the monster."

This was loudly cheered by the whole meeting.—British Weekly.

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Alice Michels

THE ASTRONOMER

He deals with wandering stars and ends endless realms of space. With that unrelenting tide that runs in never-ending race. The universe before him spins in ordered, vast array. Until man's little strifes and sins Unleashed, drop away.

He dwells, but, so rapid is he in tracing that design Which flows through all infinity. And in his wisdom he can glean God's purpose in the whole. Which you and I have only seen Within the human soul.

Freedom From Gossip

Would Set Communities On Road To Happiness and Success

Had we power to give the average city or town one gift, this New Year's season, we would give it freedom from gossip, says an editorial in the Rotarian magazine. That gift would mean more for human happiness in homes and community than a million-dollar factory or a bumper wheat crop on a dollar market.

Gossip, plain devil-tongued talk about other people, is an outworn social curse of our day. More homes are broken, more reputations are ruined, more careers are downcast, more banks are closed by the careless repetition of guesses, rumors, scandals, half-truths and untruths than by any other cause.

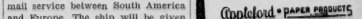
Any community which substitutes true neighborliness for gossip, cheerfulness and friendship for scandal-mongering is on a good, smooth road to happiness and success.

Mid-Atlantic Air Station

The Berlin Tagblatt announces the practical completion of the liner "Westfalen," which has been reconstructed for use as a floating air station in mid-Atlantic to facilitate air mail service between North America and Europe. The ship will be given trials prior to action at which time catapult and drag sail tests will be made.

Good POT SCOURING

NOT - Improve FOOD FLAVOR!



Apples - Paper Products

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Cooking Parchment

brings better, easier, cheaper cooking. Confines odors. Holds all fat. Makes cleaning up easy. Each sheet can be used over and over again. No delay, or waste direct to

Lumber for Wheat

Carload of Lumber and hardwood for
eveners. On track Oyen,

Saturday, January 28

will exchange this for wheat delivered
at elevator. Here is an unusual op-
portunity to get the lumber you need.

F. G. LANGFORD

MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE

\$2.00 a year. **\$3.00** for two years.

Canada's National Magazine.

THE CHATELAINE

Devoted to Woman's Every Interest.

\$1.00 a year. **\$2.00** for 3 years.

The Ladies Home Journal

\$1.50 a year.

CHAS. L. DUNFORD

Local Agent Oyen, Alta.

Professional Cards

Dr. D. L. Dick

Physician and Surgeon
Office on First Avenue East
Phone No. 7

Oyen - Alta.

Miss Lillian Reinhold

A.T.C.M.
(7 years Mount Royal College)

PIANOFORTE LESSONS

Preparation for Toronto Conservatory
of Music examinations.

Studio on Main street, Oyen.

Four doors south of Second avenue.
(West side)

Box 37, Oyen, Alberta.

About Town and Country

Dependable eyesight service
at reasonable prices. Alex. R.
McTavish R.O. Sight Specialist,
Thursday, February 2nd, at
Hotel Oyen.

A whist drive and dance will
be held in the Masonic hall on
Friday, January 27, under the
auspices of Somers Chapter No.
35, O.E.S. You are cordially
invited to attend. Admission,
50 cents.

Under the auspices of Oyen
United Church Sunday school
an entertainment will be given
in the church basement on Fri-
day February 3. The program
includes a short play, musical
numbers recitations etc. Keep
the date in mind.

Mr. M. G. Whitlock left last
Sunday for Saskatoon, to spend
a week in the city. He will
play in the Saskatoon spud.
During his absence, Mr. Martin
is in charge at the local depot.

Mr. C. P. Snyder left last Fri-
day for Stettler, where he is
going to establish himself in
business.

Mr. James Lane was a Settler
and Edmonton visitor over the
week end.

Mrs. D. L. Dick, who was a
Calgary visitor last week re-
turned home, last Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Morrison and his
wife returned to Oyen from
Calgary last Saturday evening.
While the boys did not lift any
of the "hardware", they report
having a number of interesting
games and a very enjoyable
time.



Here they are: The tall
gentleman on the left is Mr.
Morrison himself. (Or is it Alex.
Wright?)

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Miller, Mrs.
Harry C. Johnson and Mildred
and Miss Iron Thygesen left
Tuesday morning for Calgary,
where they will spend a few
days.

Mr. Ray Anderson and party
returned from Calgary on Mon-
day after attending the U.F.A.
and U.F.W.A. convention.

Mr. S. Noid, Mrs. S. A. Noid,
Mrs. F. E. Noid, Mr. R. Cates
and Mr. John Bale, returned
from Calgary last Saturday
evening after attending the
convention in Calgary last
week.

Mr. Wm. Walsh returned
from Calgary the latter part of
last week, after a business visit
in the city.

Mr. H. L. Packard, who has
been visiting in the district last
weekend morning for Mont-
real.

The annual congregational
meeting of Oyen United Church
will be held in the church at
7:45 p.m. on Monday, February
6. All members and adherents
of the church are asked to be
present at the meeting.

A. E. Johnson, G. Langmuir,
R. J. Scott and A. O. MacArthur
will play in the Alaska bonspiel.

Under the auspices of Oyen
U.F.A. Local No. 661, a public
meeting will be held in the
Beaver Lumber Company's
office, Oyen, on Wednesday,
February 1, at 2 o'clock in the
afternoon. Mr. John O. Bale,
delegate to the convention, will
give his report, which will be
followed by a discussion. All
outside locals are invited to
attend.

The annual meeting of the
District Builders will be held
on Thursday, February 2, at the
municipal office at 2 o'clock
in the afternoon. Election of of-
ficers.

Grasshopper Outbreak Expected next Spring

Possibilities of an outbreak
of grasshoppers in Alberta next
spring and summer are reported
by the provincial department
of agriculture, and the govern-
ment is making preparations
accordingly. A considerable
area in the southern part of
the province is likely to be in-
fested, large numbers of eggs
have been found in the ground.
In order to cope with the
expected outbreak of the hopper
plague, the government has
contracted for sufficient supplies
of poison-stuff to make up
with stock already on hand,
about 150 tons, and these will
be stored in Calgary for distribu-
tion as needed.

New Grain Champions

New provincial champions in
seed grains were announced as
a result of the provincial seed
fair held in Edmonton. The
new wheat champion is Wray
Mitchell, and Nels Linden of
Wetaskiwin was awarded both
the oats and barley champion-
ships. Wray Mitchell won the
Bank of Commerce trophy and
Mr. Linden won the Com-
mercial Life trophy. P. J. Rock
of Morrin won the provincial
department of agriculture
trophy for the best field of
standing wheat in 1932.

Timber Resources

First sales of timber berths
in the province will be com-
menced next week by the lands
and mines department of the
provincial government. Last
year 48 sales were held of berths
located in the northern and
northwestern part of the
province. The timber berths
generally comprise about one
million feet of lumber each.
It is estimated that about
400,000 railway ties will be re-
quired this season, and a num-
ber of camps are already at
work.

Provincial Saving Totals

As at December 31 1932, de-
posits of Alberta provincial
savings certificates totalled
\$8,584,000, according to figures
released on Thursday by treas-
ury department officials. In-
cluded in the total on deposits
is the amount of business done
in the one, two and three-year
certificates, which were author-
ized by an amendment to The
Savings Certificate Act, passed
at the last session of the legis-
lature. The first of the term
certificates were issued on April
1 last and up until January 18
of this year there has been a
total of \$1,043,325 invested in
this form of security.

Alberta's Egg Imports and Exports

How little Alberta depends
on imports of eggs is shown by
the figures for 1932, which show
that only 500 cases of eggs were
brought into the province in
comparison with an export of
Alberta eggs totalling 45,812
cases to outside markets. Ex-
port of poultry amounted alto-
gether to 80 carloads according
to final figures just released.

Show Saturday Night Oyen Theatre

Church Notices

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29

OYEN UNITED CHURCH

EXCEL 11:00 a.m.
SUPERIOR 2:30 p.m.
OYEN 7:30 p.m.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 2:00 p.m.

Rev. E. F. KEMP
All Are Cordially Invited

ALL SAINTS CHURCH

Evangelism 3:00 p.m.
Rev. C. M. K. Parsons
Vicar.

JOB PRINTING....

January stocktaking will reveal shortages in your office stationery
and supplies. Your order placed with us will be given careful attention,
and delivered to you under our guarantee of satisfaction.

Letterheads, envelopes, statements, loose leaf forms, ledger sheets etc.
Financial Statements.

THE OYEN NEWS